

THE North-Carolina Standard

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum in advance. In advance, \$10 for twelve months; or in both parts, \$5 for six months, and at the close of the year, \$10 for twelve months. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

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Money sent us by mail is at our risk.

March 7, 1857.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1857.

HOLDEN & WILSON, STATE PRINTERS,

AUTHORIZED PUBLISHERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Riot in Washington City.

We give full accounts to-day of the bloody riot in Washington on Monday last, the result of the action of the Know Nothings of that City, aided by the "Plug Uglies," a band of desperate Know Nothing villains from Baltimore.

To the Mayor of the City, to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and Capt. Tyler of the Marines, we award all honor for the promptitude and energy with which they performed their duty. The only regret is that the rioters themselves nearly all escaped, while innocent persons were killed or wounded. This was, however, unavoidable. The only course was to fire on the mob, as was done on this occasion. This is a government of law and order; and whoever resists the laws, or incites to riot and insurrection should atone for it in blood. Naturalized citizens have the same rights at the polls that native citizens have, and their rights must be protected. If the military had been called out in Baltimore, Louisville, and New Orleans during the election riots in those cities, and had performed their duty as in Washington, many a valuable life would have been saved and the majesty of the law would have been maintained.

These things are deeply to be deplored. They are the fruits of Know Nothingism. But no matter how much we may deplore them, and no matter who is to blame for them, the liberty of the ballot-box must be protected and the law maintained at every hazard.

Notwithstanding the disorder and riot, the anti-Know Nothings of Washington carried the election by decided majorities.

The Laws, Journals, &c.

Our amiable friend of the Wilmington Herald is laboring under one of his biennial attacks of grumbling about the delay in sending out the laws and journals of the Legislature. We cannot say that we much blame him in this instance, however; but it is due to ourselves, as State printers, to say that all the printing was completed in some twenty days less time than is allowed us by law. The Secretary of State has done the best he could in regard to the binding; and we are happy to inform our friend Burr that the laws, journals and documents are now all ready for delivery, and that they have already been sent out to more than half the counties in the State.

Wake Forest College.

We learn from a card in the Recorder, by Mr. Purdy, that the Board of Trustees will meet on Tuesday the 9th of June, at 9 o'clock. A full attendance is desirable, as important business will claim their attention.

On Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, Wm. Hooper, D. D., will deliver the address before the two Literary Societies; and at night, Rev. A. M. Poindexter will preach the Annual sermon before the graduating class.

On Thursday, the graduating class will deliver their speeches, and at night the students give a social party.

The discipline and order of the College are stated to have been good during the session. No student has been dismissed during the session, and there has been no case requiring severe discipline.

WEAPONS AND ISSUES OF THE OPPOSITION.—In the non-slaveholding States the issues made by the opposition to the Democrats are the unconstitutional, if not, and resistance to the fugitive slave law, and opposition to the Nebraska Kansas act and the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. In two or three of the Southern States their issue is Distribution; and in Baltimore, Louisville, New Orleans, and Washington City the weapons of their warfare against the Democracy are clubs, bowie knives and revolvers.

THE CASE OF JUDGE LORING.—The Boston Post has the following in relation to the case of Judge Loring:

"MASSACHUSETTS AND THE CONSTITUTION.—This abolition Know-Nothing Legislature wound up its action in the address made yesterday in the appointment of a committee to wait on the Governor. They are to ask him to remove a public officer for standing by the constitution and the laws of his country—to punish a judge for complying with the oath he took when he entered upon the duties of his office. These addressors hold that the obligation entered into by their fathers to restore fugitive slaves is null and void! The time will come when the good sense of this community will condemn such factious proceedings, and bestow on the man who countenances them the reward they deserve. Of course, the committee will meet with no success. The Governor will decline to comply with the disgraceful request, and Judge Loring will continue to fill his office. But such proceedings serve to dishonor our Commonwealth, and make it a byword of reproach."

SALE OF THE STITH PROPERTY.—The Stith property was sold on the premises on Wednesday last, as follows, by the Trustee, James Sloan, Esq.: The land and improvements, 434 acres, were purchased by Messrs. J. J. Litchford, Ira Beckwith, and John Myatt for \$3,700. A valuable servant, Alexis, was purchased by the Rev. Dr. Smodes for \$995; and a woman and two children brought \$1350, bought by Dr. Hill of Brunswick. The carriage horses were purchased by J. W. B. Watson, Esq., of Johnston, for \$527.

We had the pleasure of seeing in our sanctum this week, two of our brother Editors, Mr. Walsh, of the Warrenton News, and Mr. Pennington, of the Goldsborough Tribune. Mr. Pennington went up the Central Railroad on Saturday, and returned on Wednesday; and by reference to our hymenal department it will be seen that he returned a happy man.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN OHIO.

We published in our last a brief telegraphic allusion to the conflict between the United States and certain officials of the State of Ohio, growing out of an attempt of the deputy marshal of the United States to arrest persons in that State who stand charged with harboring and concealing a fugitive slave from Kentucky. The Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday thus notices the arrest and subsequent imprisonment of the deputy marshal and his assistants:

"All the reports concur as to the main facts of the great outrage recently committed at Xenia in the forcible resistance of the deputies of the United States marshal while engaged in executing a writ issued by the United States commissioner, and their arrest and detention by a sheriff of one of the counties, aided by a lawless mob. There is no doubt or difficulty as to the authority of the marshals; the fact of their having the prisoners in custody, and the legality of the officer from whom the writ issued. The main questions are then presented, whether the United States government has the power to enforce the process of its courts within the State of Ohio? whether the populace, or the State authorities can, upon their private convictions or ideas as to the right and justice of the laws of Congress, set aside and disregard the authority of the federal judiciary? and whether the general government will, under any circumstances, and from an apprehension of any consequences, submit to such contempt and violation of its power and dignity? The test case has now arisen. The deputies of the United States marshal are now in the custody of the sheriff of Greene county. They must be rescued and released at all hazards, or henceforth the federal government is without weight or respect within this State. It is quite vain to incur the expense of a federal judiciary here if it is to be thus made the sport of a mob, the scorn of the populace."

The Enquirer is a Democratic paper. Some further particulars will be found in the subjoined telegraphic despatches:

"CINCINNATI, May 29.—The United States marshal telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior today for instructions regarding the arrest and imprisonment of United States officers at Springfield, but the nature of the instructions received has not transpired.

Judge Leavitt, of the United States district court, issued a writ of habeas corpus to-day, and the United States marshal has come to Springfield to serve it. In case of resistance being offered, it is reported the United States troops will be called out."

CINCINNATI, May 30.—The United States Deputy Marshal Churchill and his assistants were brought before Justice Christie, at Springfield, this morning. Messrs. Elliott and Churchill were arraigned on two charges—one for assaulting Deputy Sheriff Compton, and the other for assaulting Sheriff Layton with intent to murder.

Messrs. Churchill and Elliott asked, through their counsel, that the amount of bail be fixed for their appearance at the next term of the common pleas. Their bail was then fixed at \$2,500 each on both charges. The balance of the party, eight in number, were required to give bail in the sum of \$10,000, and refusing to do so, were all committed to jail."

Here, then, is a case of direct conflict between the federal and State authorities; and not only this, but the triumph thus far of the enemies of the law and the federal Constitution. The issue has been made, and must be met. President Buchanan, we feel sure, will see that the law is executed at all hazards. The Washington Union of Tuesday last concludes a notice of this resistance to the law as follows:

"We shall defer further comment until we are in possession of all the facts in the case; and in the mean time the whole country may be assured that the President will discharge his high constitutional obligations before the nation promptly, boldly, and faithfully, and unflinching by any other motives save the honor, the prosperity, and the integrity of the Union; or, to use the language of Secretary Thompson, in his despatch to the United States marshal of Ohio: 'Execute the law. The President expects you to do your duty, and he will do his.'"

HOTELS.—Our Senior had a good word in our last for the Yarrowburgh House, and we have nothing to say against what he said. We, the Associate, were not present, and consequently did not get any champagne. Editors, whether seniors, juniors or associates, never thrust themselves, uninvited, anywhere. We have no doubt, however, that there are six pillars in front, and that they were put up well and expeditiously, and also granteized according to the most approved method; and, moreover, we feel constrained to admit that the Yarrowburgh house is now larger than it was when it was smaller than it is now; and we have no doubt Col. Yarrowburgh provides well for his guests, and is attentive to their wants.

Not per contra, but merely en passant, we, the Associate, would remark that we have on several occasions been the guest of Capt. Lawrence, and that we have always been well treated by him. He has, within the last year, made additions and improvements to his house; and we feel convinced that there are visitors enough to Raleigh to fill both his and the Yarrowburgh house, and we hope both will do well. In this hope we know the senior concurs, notwithstanding the following note just received by us:

"A. J. Lawrence requests the editors of the Standard to discontinue sending him their paper until further orders. June 3, 1857."

We assure Mr. Lawrence that no slight was intended to him or his house in the notice of the Yarrowburgh house. The improvements were spoken of as additional accommodations, as the following extract will show:

"Persons in the Eastern part of the State who may wish to visit the City and remain some time for recreation and health, will now find excellent accommodations, in addition to those already offered, for their families, including their servants, whose wants have also, we learn, been thought of and provided for."

The Standard will probably survive, and the hotels flourish also. So mote it be.

TERRIBLE ELECTION RIOT IN WASHINGTON CITY!

Baltimore rowdies in the thickest of the fight—Several persons killed—many severely wounded!

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An election was held here to-day for Collector, Register, Surveyor, and for members of the Council, and Assessors.

Early in the forenoon much excitement was manifested in the Second, Fourth and Seventh Wards. A large number of Baltimore rowdies, consisting of the Plug Uglies, and sundry other organizations, are known to have arrived in the early train. Their presence instigated to deeds of violence the more disorderly of our own citizens, and several desperate fights took place in each of the three wards above named.

Pistols, knives and clubs were used with deadly effect, and several were very seriously wounded. The rowdies procured a swivel, and taking it to the Fourth Ward polls, threatened to open a fire, if a certain body of foreigners were allowed to vote. In the meantime, the Mayor, finding the civil force insufficient to preserve the peace, requested the President to order the U. S. Marines from the barracks. An order was issued, and one hundred and ten Marines marched with fixed bayonets to the spot, the rowdies assailing them with the vilest abuse and epithets.

The Marines seeing that a swivel was about to be fired into their ranks, charged and took the deadly instrument. The crowd then fired on the Marines from the side and front, and one fell. An order was now given, and two platoons fired into the crowd, sweeping Seventh street and the Market-house.

A scene ensued which defies description. After the first discharge, the rioters continued to shoot from the corners and stalls, and several were killed many more wounded. It is believed, however, that more met death by pistol shots, than from the muskets of the Marines.

The city is now quiet, but another demonstration is feared to-night.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NINE O'CLOCK, P. M.—It had been prearranged that a large force should arrive from Baltimore in the seven o'clock train, but learning that their friends were returning they desisted. In the meantime, the Marines were drawn up at the Depot, and fully prepared to receive them.

The Marines having been on duty the whole day, the Secretary of War ordered the Light Artillery to come on from Fort McHenry, who are expected to arrive before 10 o'clock.

The mob have obtained possession of another cannon, and threaten to destroy the houses of the Mayor and Capt. Tyler, of the Marines. Their families and valuables have been removed to places of safety.

A heavy shower is now falling, and every thing is comparatively quiet.

From the Union of Tuesday.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE CITY ELECTION YESTERDAY—RIOTING AT THE POLLS—SEVERAL MEN KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The citizens of Washington were called upon yesterday to elect members of the two boards of councils and other municipal officers, and in the place of their being allowed a free and full exercise of the privileges of the elective franchise, armed gangs of bullies and desperadoes were imported from Baltimore with the view of intimidating all from voting for the anti-know nothing candidates through the persuasive influence of bludgeons, slug-shots, pistols, and bowie-knives. The Star, of last evening, in its account of yesterday's bloody proceedings, says:

"A gang of hired ruffians and bullies, 'plug uglies,' and other worthies from Baltimore, have been imported by the Know Nothings to take violent possession of the polls, and armed with revolvers, bludges, and slug shots to prevent our own citizens from depositing their votes."

In the first precinct of the Fourth ward this morning a general fight occurred, in which several hundred men and boys were engaged, indiscriminately. It seems that some forty or fifty plug uglies came down from Baltimore this morning to assist our citizens in the election today. After floating around for some time without effecting anything of note, they pitched upon the fourth ward first precinct, as the most eligible scene for their operations. A long line of voters were standing in the street, extending for some distance from the polls, and composed principally of anti-know nothing voters.

After a short time they returned largely reinforced in numbers, and with revolvers, stones, bludges, bricks, &c., they made a concerted onslaught upon the voters. A terrible scene now ensued, in which the entire crowd participated. Stones and pistols were rapidly discharged, and many were wounded. Among those injured was R. B. Owens, Fourth Ward commissioner, who had his wrist badly shattered by a pistol ball. A Klopfer received a spent ball in his forehead, which stunned him, but inflicted no serious injury. Capt. Goddard was, with several officers, on the ground, and the captain fired his gun with his long arms and heavy fate in quelling the affray. He was severely struck several times, but got off without any serious damage.

Several of the ringleaders were arrested and taken to the guard-house; amongst others, a young man by the name of Johnson.

The billings in the neighborhood were damaged, the doors and windows being broken in on all sides. In the skirmish Mr. George D. Spencer received a severe blow in the face.

At the first precinct of the 4th Ward the officers did all in their power to prevent the riot, placing themselves between the belligerents and the voters in the line, with Captain Goddard at the head, who demanded the peace, when they rushed on en masse, and with an impetuosity which nothing short of a military force could have withstood; and, although the police fought like heroes, they were forced to abandon the field to the possession of these hired mercenaries.

Our Baltimore visitors were, about 11 o'clock, good enough to pay a visit to the Second Ward polls, wearing the know-nothing ticket as a badge, and shouting for "Dixon" as a rallying cry.

In a few minutes their inevitable revolvers were out, and some thirty or forty shots were fired, in quick succession, in the neighborhood of Eleventh street and the Market-house.

In this affray, a young man, residing on Thirtieth street, between H and I, named John Ozely, was shot in the knee. About this time some of the "solid men" of the ward were seen emerging from their residences armed with muskets, as if they had some notion of going on a gunning expedition. The plug uglies seemed to think the Second Ward air was getting insalubrious, and they left in a body, probably with the design of "regulating" some of the other precincts.

At one o'clock, a noisy crowd of boys and men passed up Pennsylvania avenue from the direction of the Fifth Ward, dragging after them a small brass gun. Where they got it we are unable to say, but it was said they intended to use it to defend themselves. Immediately after two companies of United States Marines, commanded by Captain Tyler, went to the City Hall, and reported for service to the mayor.

At noon it became evident that nothing short of military interposition could save the city from almost universal riot. A letter was addressed by Mayor Magruder to the President of the United States, asking for a company of marines in order to maintain the peace of the city. The request was promptly complied with. We continue our extracts from the Star:

"Shortly after 1 o'clock, p. m., the marines (two companies, 110 in all) arrived on the ground, first precinct of the Fourth ward, under charge of Capt. Tyler, and accompanied by Mayor Magruder. The op-

position had, in the meantime, procured a brass cannon, and stationed it at the Northern market-house, which they made their headquarters.

After the mayor had addressed the crowd, stating that the soldiers were brought there solely to maintain the public peace of the city, which had been flagrantly violated, the marines moved upon the market-house to take possession of the cannon, amidst every species of taunt and opprobrium, ending finally in the possessors of the cannon firing pistols at the marines. The latter, however, moved steadily on, seized the cannon, and then, due warning having been given, replied to the pistol shots upon them by a volley of bullets then scattered, firing shots as they did so from behind corners.

After the smoke cleared away, the terrible sight was presented of four or five persons in the agonies of death, and several others fearfully wounded.

We give below an accurate list of the killed and wounded as we could obtain:

Killed.

F. M. Deems, clerk in the Land Office.

Mr. Allison, constable.

Archibald Dalrymple, of Baltimore, brakeman on the Washington branch railroad.

George McElfresh.

Redding, colored, of Georgetown.

Ramy Neal, colored, formerly waiter of Walker & Scadd.

Wounded.

Samuel, saddler, probably mortally.

Samuel Cassidy, shot in the head.

Col. Wm. F. Wilson, shot through shoulder.

James Wright, of Anne Arundel county, Md., shot in the thigh.

Charles Spencer, shot in the leg and breast.

Biddeman, tinner, shot in the arm.

James Slatford, plasterer, shot in the leg and through the body.

Richard Owen, shot in the arm.

John Owen, cane cutter, shot in the hand.

A marine severely wounded.

Thomas Wills, Anne Arundel county, shot in the back.

P. F. Bell, Seventh ward, shot in the knee.

One of the Baltimore rowdies, shot in the leg.

John Fouché, severely.

Sam'l Fenton, in arm.

Samuel Harrison, (Mercury) shot through his hat, grazing his head.

It is rumored that several were killed and many wounded not mentioned in the above list—among whom are one or two women and a small boy.

All that were killed or wounded, with one or two exceptions among the wounded, were peaceable citizens, passing by or looking quietly on.

Democratic Meeting in Edgecombe.

A public meeting of the citizens of Edgecombe county, assembled according to previous notice in the Court House, on Tuesday, 26th May.

On motion of Wm. H. Johnston, the meeting was called to order by nominating Col. Henry T. Clark as Chairman, which was carried. Col. Clark took the Chair and explained that the object of the meeting was to take the proper steps to bring out some candidate to represent this District in the next Congress—that a public invitation has been given and adopted to hold a Democratic District Convention in Newbern—and the object of this meeting was to respond to that invitation, and appoint delegates to represent Edgecombe in the convention.

On motion of Jno. S. Daney Esq., Mr. Wm. A. Jones was appointed Secretary.

Wm. H. Johnston, Esq., then introduced and explained in a clear and satisfactory manner the views of the meeting, which after due consideration were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Several counties of this Congressional District, have held meetings and proposed the holding of a Convention to nominate a Democratic Candidate to represent the party in the next Congress of the United States: And whereas, we, the Democratic party of the county of Edgecombe, in primary meeting assembled, believe, a nomination effected through a Committee, would promote harmony in our ranks and give assurance to the nominee that he held his position in obedience to the will of the people; Be it therefore resolved,

1st, That we concur in the proposition to hold a District Convention in Newbern, on Thursday the 11th June.

2nd, That the Hon. Thos. Ruffin, of Wayne, by his faithful adherence to the time honored principles of the party, has endeavored himself to the democracy of Edgecombe, and we cordially present him as our candidate for re-nomination.

3rd, That in James Buchanan and his political advisers, we have a President and Cabinet whose national conservative views entitle them to our entire confidence, and who we feel assured by their wisdom and integrity, will steer the ship of State safely through the difficulties which surround it during the next four years.

4th, That we trust and believe that the policy of the administration, as foreshadowed in the Inaugural Address of the President and his official acts since, will mark an era in the political history of the country, in bringing about a peaceful and lasting settlement of the vexed slavery question.

5th, That we congratulate the democratic party throughout the Union, and every true hearted son of the South, in the elevation of James Buchanan and Jno. C. Breckinridge, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, in the triumph of national principles, and the overthrow of fanatical sectionalism, thus securing peace and quiet for another presidential term.

6th, That the Chairman of this meeting, be empowered to appoint one delegate from each Captain's District and any others from the county at large, to the proposed Convention.

After the adoption of the Resolutions, the Chair observed, that the 6th Resolution devolved on him the duty of selecting delegates, and he hoped that the members of the meeting and the citizens, would aid him in making out the list and suggest the names of such persons as would most probably attend.

The Chairman reported the following list of Delegates, viz.

John S. Daney, R. H. Pender, Charles H. Jenkins, John Norfleet, John L. Bridges, Wm. F. Daney, Theo. Thomas, Wm. S. Battle, John E. Baker, Geo. Howard, Jr., Ben Barnes, Joshua Barnes, Robt. Bynum, Wm. Y. Moore, John A. Vines, Henry Belcher, Ralph E. Macnair, Spencer L. Hart, Wm. Mercer, Wm. Knight, Dr. C. Pitt, James R. Thigpen, B. F. Hart, Dr. Wesley Jones, Isaac Batts, Orren Williams, John W. Johnson, Jordan Thigpen, Dr. K. Dicken, S. B. Bradley, Wells Draught, Thos. L. Maner, Thos. F. Cherry, Patrick Byrum, John R. Pitt.

Arrival of the America.—Cotton and Broadstuffs Steady, &c.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The America arrived this afternoon, with Liverpool dates of the 20th. Cotton closed steady; sales for the week, 135,000 bales—on speculation, 25,000; on invoice, 110,000. Broadstuffs steady and improved. Flour advanced 9d on week's sales; Southern 31s 6d to 32s; Ohio 32 to 32 1/2. Wheat advanced; Red 8s 6d to 9s; White 9s 9d to 9s 10d. Corn advanced 1s to 2s; Yellow 36s 2d; White 37 1/2 to 38 1/2. Weather favorable for the crops. Consols 93 1/2 to 94.

The growing grain crop of France is magnificent. Wheat and flour are declining in nearly all the French markets.

The British steamer "Hornet" was destroyed by 17 piratical Junks on the coast of China.

The two native regiments that mutinied in India have been disbanded.

A tribe of Beloochees, (Hindoo robbers,) that occupy the mountainous region of the same name (Belooche Hills), and have recently come down near Peshwar, 1,500 strong, have been reduced to submission by the British, the latter losing 60 (?) men. These Beloochees were the terror of Afghanistan, and were a bold set of marauders.

GENERAL NEWS.

Manchester advices are unfavorable.

London papers of Monday evening previous to sailing of the America say the May estimates, amounting to 9,000,000, were called before parliament.

In the Russian circles in Paris it is maintained that the Czar has not and will not ratify the treaty of peace as sent to him.

Letters from Germany state that the Emperors of France and Russia are to meet in the summer at Berlin.

The King of Bavaria was received by the Emperor Napoleon at Fontaine Bleau.

The "London Gazette" contains an order from the cabinet council announcing a contract of marriage between the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick of Prussia.

A proposal has been agreed to by the House of Commons, giving a dowry of forty thousand pounds sterling, together with an annuity of eight thousand, to the Princess Royal in view of her approaching marriage with Prince Frederick William, of Prussia.

A deputation from Liverpool went to Manchester to attend the cotton supply association. A national meeting on the subject was proposed to be held at Liverpool.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—This body assembled in this place on Wednesday last. A large number of Ministers, lay delegates and visitors were in attendance during its sessions.

E. L. Winslow, Esq., of Fayetteville, was re-elected Secretary for the ensuing year. A most beautiful and appropriate Convention sermon was preached by Bishop Atkinson, at the close of which a collection in aid of the Church Building Society was taken up. Dr. Hawks preached the Missionary sermon.

Among the eminent Divines in attendance, we observed Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, who favored the large audience on Friday night, with a most admirable sermon. During the Convention, divine service was held at 11 a. m. and at night, and on Sabbath also in the Methodist Church.

The body numbered among its Ministers many men of high talent, and we think will rank with any similar body in the country for intelligence and piety.

Salisbury Herald.

Arrival of Gov. Walker in Kansas.—Delivery of his Inaugural.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Governor Walker arrived at Leocompton, Kansas, on Wednesday. He was received very quietly, and read his inaugural. It is a lengthy document, and declares that the territorial laws shall be enforced. It is written in the name of the State, and declares that the position already taken shall be maintained by the whole force of the government. Governor Walker passed through Lawrence on the way here and assured the people there that everything would be fair.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co., N. C., May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. CLOFTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mecklenburg, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young service that was his house as she went on her way